

CHINA DAY

China's Reform and Social Transformation

YOKOHAMA

JAPAN

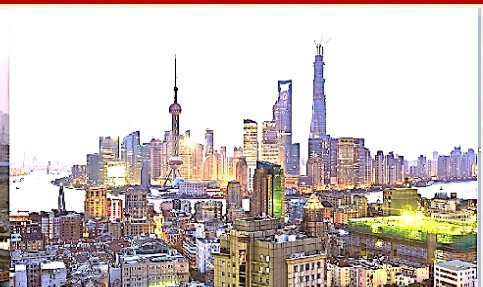
15th July, 2014

Chinese Sociological Association

Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Japan Sociological Society

Japan-China Sociological Society



Schedule of Sessions

Welcome Address (9:30-9:50)

Kazuhisa Nishihara (Professor, Seijo University)

Guangjin Chen (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Key Note Speech (9:50-10:10)

The Rise of East Asian Sociology in the Age of Globalization

Shujiro Yazawa (Professor, Seijo University)

Session 1: China's Reform and Social Governance (10:10-12:00)

- Chair **Yi Zhang** (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)
- 10:10-10:25 The Innovation of the Social Governance in the Process of Social Transformation of Contemporary China
 Guangjin Chen (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)
- 10:25-10:40 *Social Inequalities and Governance in China*
 Wenhong Zhang (Professor, Shanghai University)
- 10:40-10:55 *Network Social Capital in East Asia: An EASS Survey Module*
 Yanjie Bian (Professor, Xi'an Jiaotong University)
- 10:55-11:10 *Social Quality Issues and the Orientation of Social Construction in Chinese Context*
 Haidong Zhang (Professor, Shanghai University)
- 11:10-11:30 Moderator: **Zeng Lin** (Professor, Wuhan University)

Discussion (11:30-12:00)

Lunch (12:00-13:30)

Session 2: Social Transformation and Structural Change (14:00-15:50)

- Chair **Wenhong Zhang** (Professor, Shanghai University)
- 14:00-14:15 *The Political Attitudes of the Middle Class in China*
 Yi Zhang (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

- 14:15-14:30 *The Change of Land and Villages in Chinese Urbanization*
Feizhou Zhou (Professor, Peking University)
- 14:30-14:45 *Trends and Explanations for Women's Labor Force Participation in Urban China, 1990-2010*
Yuxiao Wu (Professor, Nanjing University)
- 14:45-15:00 *Intergenerational Differentials in Socioeconomic Status and Coresidence: An Analysis of Living Arrangements in China*
Jieming Chen (Professor, Xi'an Jiaotong University)
- 15:00-15:20 Moderator: **Tianfu Wang** (Professor, Tsinghua University)

Discussion (15:20-15:50)

Tea Break (15:50-16:00)

Session 3: Social Transformation and Social Mobility (16:00-17:50)

- Chair **Feizhou Zhou** (Professor, Peking University)
- 16:00-16:15 Educational Gap Among Young Generation of 1980s Birth Cohort in China
Chunling Li (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)
- 16:15-16:30 *A Pathway to Break through the Barrier of Family Background: A comparative Research on Faculty Social Mobility in China and the United States*
Zeng Lin (Professor, Wuhan University)
- 16:30-16:45 *Intergenerational Mobility in China (1978-2010): Preliminary Results from CGSS data*
Yu Li (Professor, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)
- 16:45-17:00 *National and Social Factors for African immigration to China*
Yucheng Liang (Professor, Sun Yat-sen University)
- 17:00-17:20 Moderator: **Wu Yuxiao** (Professor, Nanjing University)

Discussion (17:20-17:50)

Conclusion (17:50-18:10)

- Toshikazu Shuto** (Professor, Nagasaki University)
- Yi Zhang** (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Attendees Information

Name	姓名	Institutions	机构
Chinese Scholars 中方嘉宾			
Bian Yanjie	边燕杰	Xi'an Jiaotong University	西安交通大学
Chen Guangjin	陈光金	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	中国社会科学院
Chen Jieming	陈皆明	Xi'an Jiaotong University	西安交通大学
Li Chunling	李春玲	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	中国社会科学院
Li Yu	李煜	Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	上海社会科学院
Lin Zeng	林曾	Wuhan University	武汉大学
Wang Tianfu	王天夫	Tsinghua University	清华大学
Wu Yuxiao	吴愈晓	Nanjing University	南京大学
Zhang Haidong	张海东	Shanghai University	上海大学
Zhang Wenhong	张文红	Shanghai University	上海大学
Zhang Yi	张翼	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	中国社会科学院

Zhou Feizhou	周飞舟	Peking University	北京大学
Liang Yucheng	梁玉成	Sun Yat-sen University	中山大学
Japanese Scholars 日方嘉宾			
Shujiro Yazawa	矢澤修次郎	Seijo University	成城大学
Kazuhisa Nishihara	西原和久	Seijo University	成城大学
Toshikazu Shuto	首藤明和	Nagasaki University	长崎大学
Norihiro Nakamura	中村則弘	Ehime University	爱媛大学
Ken'ichi Ishi	石井健一	University of Tsukuba	筑波大学

Abstracts

Session 1: China's Reform and Social Governance

Chen Guangjin The Innovation of the Social Governance in the Process of Social Transformation of Contemporary China (中国转型过程中的社会治理创新)

The innovation of social governance is a new and profound transformation again in the process of the social development in contemporary China, and which means a synthetic reform of the values and institutions in the fields of social governance. It is a necessary and strategic choice for China to implement this innovation after the significant development of the socialist market economy and the great change of the social structure.

The innovation of social governance, from the view of the central government (the CCCPC), includes reforms of four aspects: (1) to reform the pattern of social governance from the traditional one focused on the social control and regulation which are based on the centralization of power by the government to a new one which will be based on the decentralization to the society and general participation of the public; (2) to reform the management system on the social organizations (civil organizations) to stimulate the latter participating the social governance (and social service); (3) to set up new mechanisms for the mediation and resolution of social conflicts; (4) to build a new system of public security (including, e.g., public order, the security of foods and medicines, the security in the process of production, and the security of environment). In general, the main object of the innovation of social governance is to establish a kind of modern system of social governance based on the public participation and so-called deliberative democracy in China. So, the innovation of social governance is an important part of the modernization of the national governance set up by the central government of China.

The essential requirement of the innovation of social governance is to set up a new system of national governance through a fundamental change in the relationship between the state and the society. The modern system of social governance means a new functioning mechanism and logic which would entail the organic integration of the management by and service from the government with the self-governance and self-service of the society in order to improve the livelihood and welfare of common people, to mediate the interest relationship between different social classes, to resolve various social conflicts, and then to make the society more and more harmonious and stable.

Zhang Wenhong Social Inequalities and Governance in China (中国的社会不平等与社会治理)

Using the survey data of China Social Development and Social Construction completed by Shanghai University, 2012, we have explored the social inequalities of urban and rural residents in income, consumption, education attainment, employment, social mobility and social security. Our findings are that gender, education attainment, region, household registration system, social class and Danwei system have key contributions to the social inequalities. The main reason are segmental household registration system, class closed, different social development policy of regions and resource accessibility of Danwei. Our Suggestion is to reform household registration system, improve income distribution system and social security system.

Bian Yanjie Network Social Capital in East Asia: An EASS Survey Module (东亚网络社会资本)

Contributing to the hotly debated concept of social capital, we developed an East Asian conceptual framework of network social capital for the EASS 2012 survey. The core idea is that East Asians are the cultural creators of social networking. This means that East Asians are both heavily dependent upon their interpersonal networks for social engagement and social trust, among other forms of social action, and make considerate instrumental and emotional efforts in cultivating new ties in order to expand, adjust, and enrich network social capital. There are sixty questions constructed in our 2012 EASS module on network social capital. This presentation will focus on the contents of and hypothesized interrelationships among these measures, with the support of preliminary findings from the data analysis. The presenter will make a theoretical link of the concept of social capital to society building and social governance.

Zhang Haidong Social Quality Issues and the Orientation of Social Construction in Chinese Context (中国社会质量问题与建设取向)

With the rapid economic development during the past 30 years, China has achieved outstanding improvement in the field of social quality. Nonetheless, there is still a variety of problems concerning social quality to be solved in China when compared with the other developed societies. Thereinto, the social security has become one of the influentially prominent problems in terms of social quality in China recently.

From the historical perspective, it reveals that the issues of social quality show their own characteristics at different phases of development in China. From the foundation of the PRC to the implement of the reform and opening-up, the state ensured the political security by means of various political campaigns due to the significant political security problem. At the initial period of reform and

opening-up, the state concentrated on economic progress because of the prominent economic security. In the recent ten years, the social security issue has become increasingly extrusive. Therefore, the authority advocates the vigorous propulsion of social construction in order to maintain the social security.

From the perspective of social quality, some main reasons should be taken into consideration as follows. On the one hand, the extremely complex risk society promoted by the process of urbanization, globalization and informatization is coming. On the other hand, the profound social transformation in China resulted in huge changes of social structure from which the highly differentiated society, frequent social contradictions and conflicts derived directly.

The problems of social security highlight in the following areas. (1) the gap between the wealthy and poor has been aggravated and the polarized tendency is blindingly obvious; (2) the stratum solidification and the upward social mobility from the bottom is obstructed; (3) social contradictions and massive group contingencies concerning to land requisition, demolition, environmental accidents erupt more frequently than ever; (4) the corruption is becoming increasingly serious and the credibility of the government has been damaged; (5) the public safety incidents are triggered by the institutional failures, dishonesty and moral degradation, such as the food safety and information security; (6) the rising numbers of violent terrorist events. All of these social security issues bring about adverse impact on the situation of social quality in China.

For the sake of radical modification, the most reasonable solution to social construction which is able to defend the social security and promote the level of social quality comprehensively ought to be formulated in Chinese society. To be more specific, the orientation of social construction in accordance with the insight of social quality include: (1) reinforce the fundamental and normative function of institutions and emphasize the authority of institutions as well; (2) ameliorate the mode of social governance, elevate the capacity of social governance and convert the current situation of single management subject which means the transition from management to governance; (3) focus on the social policy and its procedure of enacting and implementing, clarify the independent status of the social policy which implies the social policy is not the affiliation of the economic policy and establish the full-scale system of social policy to promote the social quality adequately.

Session 2: Social Transformation and Structural Change

Zhang Yi Political Attitudes of the Middle Class in China (中国中产阶级的政治态度)

Based on the data from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) in 2006, this article discusses the political attitudes of the middle class in China today and their possible impact on social stability, and presents the following findings: compare with other classes or strata, the middle class has an

evident critical social consciousness, with political attitudes that are in fact not conservative; with this stratum, the “new middle class” is more likely than the old to be committed to “social reform”; the fact that farmers and workers identify with the “middle” level of society is obviously favorable to social stability; upholding social equity and improving the image of all levels of government are extremely effective means of forestalling conflict; and people’s political status is playing a declining role in fostering a consciousness of social stability.

Zhou Feizhou The Change of Land and Villages in Chinese Urbanization (中国城镇化过程中的农地与农村变迁)

This short paper is about the change of villages in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. On the background of Chinese urbanization, the demand for urban land undertakes the local governments to transform the pattern of farmers’ dwellings, from scattered homesteads to concentrated apartment blocks. This is the ultimate source of land and capital for China’s rural urbanization. If farmers did not give up their homesteads, there would be no enough arable land for local government to requisition. The pace of urbanization would be far slower. Currently, Chengdu experiment is being imitated in many regions of China with a resulting rapid urban expansion into the rural areas.

Wu Yuxiao Trends and Explanations for Women’s Labor Force Participation in Urban China, 1990-2010 (中国城市妇女的劳动参与趋势及解释)

Using data from the Chinese Census (1990 and 2000), “Life History and Social Change in Contemporary China” (1996), and Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, and 2010), this paper explores the trends of women’s labor force participation (LFP) and estimates the individual and demographic factors affecting women’s labor supply in urban China between 1990 and 2010. It finds that: (1) generally, women’s labor market in urban China had changed dramatically from 1990 to 2010. The rates of women’s LFP had dropped sharply during 1990s and early 2000s, while starting from 2003, women’s LFP shows a steady trend of increase. (2) Starting from 2005, women’s LFP had become more responsive to incomes from other family members. That is, women in low income families were more likely to join the labor market. Based on the findings, we argue that Chinese women’s labor supply had been driven by different social or economic forces in different historical stages. From 1990 to 2003, the sharp drop of women’s LFP may be caused by institutional or policy changes such as market transition since 1978 and the layoff movement of stated owned enterprises in late 1990s. The steady increase of women’s LFP since 2003 may be driven by surge of living cost (such as housing, education, and healthcare, etc.) in urban China.

Chen Jieming Intergenerational Differentials in Socioeconomic Status and Coresidence: An Analysis of Living Arrangements in China (社会经济地位与亲子共居的代际分化)

The aim of this study is to investigate the influences of socioeconomic status differentials between older parents and their children on co-residential living arrangement in China. Living arrangements have long been an important research topic in sociology and social demography. Previous studies on the topic tend to use culture, history, and economic development to explain changes in living arrangements. This study seeks to use micro-level rational choice/social exchange perspective to examine the formation and maintenance of living arrangements. The changes of the social and economic environment have brought about the decline of parental power and authority, and the decline of traditional cultural value of filial piety means that the co-residential living arrangement is not longer viewed as a cultural imperative. As a result, living arrangements are no longer determined only by wishes of parent generation, but become a choice by both parent and child generations through negotiations. Consequently, the economic benefits on both sides will be the most important factor in determining coresidence. In this sense, coresidence signifies the pooling and sharing of economic resources between older parents and their coresiding children. Hence, we arrive at the hypothesis that economic conditions of both parent and child generations are negatively correlated with the tendency for coresidence. The data used for this study are the 2010 wave of “Chinese Family Panel Studies,” organized and carried out by the Institute for Social Science Survey, Peking University. The study sample for analysis consists of 6592 respondents aged 60 and over. Socioeconomic status is measured by income, education, and occupation prestige. The major tool for statistical analysis is logistic regression. Results of analysis provide strong support to the hypothesis. In addition, the analysis model applies to both male and female sub-samples.

Session 3: Social Transformation and Social Mobility

Li Chunling Educational gap among young generation of 1980s birth cohort in China (中国 80 后青年一代的教育鸿沟)

“80s’ generation” has been recognized as a major part of young generation in today’s China. They are born in the 1980s, the total number of whom is 228 million, 17% of the national population. “80s’ generation” are the great beneficiaries of fast expansion of educational system in the past two decades. They have much more opportunities than previous generations in all levels of education. However, fast growth of educational opportunities has not reduced the class inequality and urban-rural gap in the educational attainment of “80s’ generation”. In contrast, educational inequality has been increased in this generation which resulted this generation was split into different socioeconomic groups.

Lin Zeng A Pathway to Break through the Barrier of Family Background: A comparative Research on Faculty Social Mobility in China and the United States (中美大学教职人员职业流动比较研究)

Among different patterns of social mobility, there is a special one, namely, the social mobility among university faculty members. The unique feature of such a social mobility is that it rejects the claim of status attainment models that social mobility is always significantly influenced by people's family background. To explore the question, three multiple linear regression models are developed. Faculty rank, income, and number of published journal articles are served as indicators of social mobility, and family background, demographic characteristics, and personal achievement are served as predictors. Conclusion of the research is that academic career is a path to overcome the barriers of social class in social mobility. Despite standing on different levels of development between China and the United States, the patterns of social mobility are strikingly similar.

Li Yu Intergenerational Mobility in China (1978-2010) —— Preliminary Results from CGSS data (中国的代际流动 1978-2010)

The social and economic transitions have great impacts on the social structures and the process of stratification. Scholars are debating about whether the societal openness is growing up or the other way around. Optimists think that the power of market has broken the old social hierarchy and stratification mechanism, providing a fairer playground to all the social members. Others however, argue that the persistence of power disparity and the inequality of resources allocation have led to the social rifts and class solidification. Based on 5 rounds national CGSS survey data (2003, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2010), this paper offers a glimpse of the trend of the openness of Chinese society since 1978. The author analyses the differences of the major intergenerational mobility indicators between the various historical periods, as well as the differences in urban and rural areas, gender in the mobile opportunity, revealing the mechanisms of social inequality, provides an empirical answer to the question of whether China is moving towards a rigid society.

Liang Yucheng National and Social Factors for African immigration to China (非洲移民在中国)

This study validates international migration theory, especially the the effect of the state to international migration behavior among African immigrants in China through Respondent-Driven Sampling method, which collected a representative sample (N=648) from two locations in 2011. Further analyses with

quantitative methods have revealed that the immigration behaviors of African immigrants in China from 2005 to 2011 was strongly influenced by state's regulation behavior. The state's regulation behavior will force immigrants keep moving. Moving give immigration more opportunities to expand their social networks. The difference strengths from state make legal/illegal migrant segmentation. Finally, make African immigrants more integrated into Chinese society.

Agent-based modeling result shows that without uniform law enforcement, if the state want to restrain immigration networks, their arrest rate requires more than 50%; if there is no uniform law enforcement and the arrest rate is lower than 50%, immigrants will continue to spread, resulting in legal/illegal immigration segregation and rapidly increased social networks of immigrants. So, autocracy state will force immigrant more faster adaptation than democracy state.

Map



A Daiwa Roynet Hotel Yokohama-Koen (宾馆地址) 204-1, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-city, Kanagawa 231-0023 (〒231-0023 神奈川県横浜市中区山下町 204 番地 1) Phone: 045-664-3745 (+81 456643745 from China)

B Navios Yokohama: (China Day 会议地址) 2-1-1 Shinko, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa, 231-0001, Japan (〒231-0001 神奈川県横浜市中区新港 2-1-1) Phone: 045-633-6000 (+81 456336000 from China) Fax: 045-633-6001 (+81 456336001 from China)

C Pacifico Yokohama (ISA 会议地址)

Map



Dinners & Parties:

Welcome Party: 14th (Mon), from 7:00 to 9:00 pm,

In a Japanese style 'Izakaya', Kitamae-soba Takadaya (北前蕎麦高田屋)

Phone: 045-650-3337

Address: 89-6, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City. (横浜市中区山下町 89-6)

'Thank-you' Party: 15th (Tue), from 7:00 to 9:00 pm,

In a Chinese Style Restaurant in China Town, Shigoroku Saikan (四五六菜館)

Phone: 045-641-4569

Address: 202-1, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City. (横浜市中区山下町 202-1)

(Both restaurants are very close to the Hotel, only 3 minute walk.)

Special Thanks to the Institutions & Scholars

(Institutions in Japan)

Japan Sociological Society
Japan-China Sociological Society
Japanese Local Organizing Committee
Yokohama City.

(Institutions in China)

Chinese Sociological Association
Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences(CASS)

(Scholars in Japan)

Shujiro, Yazawa
Research Fellow
Center for Glocal Studies
Seijo University, Tokyo, Japan

Emeritus Professor of Sociology
Graduate School of Social Sciences
Hitotsubashi University
Tokyo, Japan

Emeritus Professor of Sociology
Faculty of Social Innovation
Seijo University
Tokyo, Japan

(Scholars in China)

Li, Peilin
Vice president
Member of CASS, Professor
Chinese Academy of Social Science
(CASS)

(Local organizing committee for China Day in Japan)

Chief:

Kazuhisa, Nishihara

Professor of Sociology at Seijo University:

Professor Emeritus at Nagoya University

Dept. of Sociology, Faculty of Social Innovation

6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya, Tokyo, Japan 157-8511

Office Tel: 03-3482-1528 Mobile: 090-2449-5261

Email: vzs00645@nifty.com

Chief Secretary General:

Toshikazu, Shuto

Professor, Nagasaki University

Email: musicoolcn@hotmail.co.jp

(Local organizing committee for China Day in China)

Chief:

Chen, Guangjin

Professor, Director, Institute of Sociology, CASS

Email: chengj@cass.org.cn

Office: 0086-10-85195551

Chief Secretary General:

Zhao, Kebin

Deputy director, Institute of Sociology, CASS

Email: zhaokb@cass.org.cn

Office: 0086-10-85195552

(for any inquiries, please feel free to contact the following persons)

Contact persons:

Dr. Diao, Pengfei mobile: 0086-18611178898, diaopf@cass.org.cn

Dr. He, Yijin mobile: 0086-18614039658, heyj@cass.org.cn